

## INTERNATIONAL

11—United States withdrew its representatives from council of ambassadors

3—President Wilson asked guarantee Russia from outside.

pression preliminary to his undertaking to return to his country.

Jan. 25—Supreme council, after rejecting proposal to turn Austria's financial problem over to the League of Nations, appointed commission to examine economic status of Europe with reference to Austria.

Jan. 26—Supreme council decided Latvia and Estonia should be recognized as sovereign states.

Jan. 28—Supreme council fixed German reparations at 226,000,000,000 gold marks payable in annual installments, and the exact per cent on exports during the period of payment.

Feb. 5—France and Poland signed military agreement for aid against invasion by Germany.

Feb. 19—Azerbaijan declared war on Georgia, and the Reds started attacking Tiflis.

Feb. 20—United States formally withdrew from the reparations commission.

Feb. 21—Supreme council in London opened Near East conference.

Feb. 22—British capital city taken by rebel Cosmacks and the shah made prisoner.

Feb. 23—League of Nations council rejected protest of United States against inclusion of island of Yap in territories subjected to mandate of Japan, and demanded for a voice in disposal of former German colonies.

Feb. 25—Panamans defeated Costa Ricans in disputed territory of Coto.

March 3—League of Nations council replied to United States protest and was concerned with allocation of Yap to Japan, and invited United States to take part in discussions on Turkish and African mandates.

March 4—Czechman counter proposals on reparations rejected by allied supreme council as totally inadequate. Germany given until March 7 to accept terms laid down by allies.

March 8—Occupation of German cities of Dueseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort by French troops carried out as penalty for Germany's failure to meet reparations demands.

March 16—Trade agreement under which commercial relations will be resumed by Great Britain and Russia signed at London.

Allies' reparations commission notified German government it must pay \$250,000,000 in March.

Russia and Turkey signed treaty; Armenia divided among Georgia, Turkey and Azerbaijan.

March 21—Peace signed at Riga by representatives of Russia, Ukraina and Poland.

March 21—Piebschke held in Upper Silesia to determine the future national status of that region. Germany received 876,000 votes and Poland 232,000.

March 23—Germany in her reply to ultimatum of allied reparations commission refused to pay 1,000,000,000 gold marks due March 23 and disputed commission's figures showing balance of 12,000,000,000 gold marks.

March 25—Greeks began offensive against

Turks in Asia Minor.

March 30—Turkey protested to allies against Greek aggression.

April 1—Greeks defeated by Turks at Ensishehr.

April 2—Washington government informed Germany failed States would not countenance Germany's escaping full responsibility for the war or getting out of paying its obligations to the limit of her power.

April 4—Secretary of State Hughes sent to allies a note, taking firm stand concerning island of Yap, and mandates in general.

April 8—French government supported United States in Yap controversy.

April 30—Japanese cabinet declined to yield Yap.

April 21—Germany asked President Harding to act as mediator of reparations dispute, but he refused.

April 22—Supreme council bill of 132,000,000,000 gold marks presented to Germany by allied commission.

April 23—Italy endorsed United States position concerning Yap.

May 2—United States rejected German reparations proposals as inadequate.

France called out troops for occupation of the Ruhr.

May 3—Poles invaded Upper Silesia and military law was proclaimed.

May 4—Poles and plebeians control force fought in Upper Silesia.

German cabinet resigned as result of reparations dispute.

May 5—Supreme council handed Germany reparations ultimatum and protocol, and gave 15 days for acceptance. German debt fixed at 135,000,000,000 gold marks.

May 6—President Harding resumed American representation in councils of the League.

May 10—Dr. Wirth formed new ministry for Germany and the reichstag voted, 221 to 176, to accept the allied ultimatum.

May 11—French government announced sending of troops or munitions into Upper Silesia would be considered a warlike act.

May 23—Organized "volunteer" forces of Czechs entered "Polish" Upper Silesia.

May 25—Trial of four German soldiers and officers for war crimes opened in Leipzig.

May 26—Germany reassured France concerning Upper Silesia, and Premier Briand declared he would maintain the entente with Great Britain, Italy and the United States.

June 4—Lieut. Neumann, who sank British hospital ship Dover Castle, acquitted because he obeyed orders.

June 6—Great Britain rejected German offer of troops for Upper Silesia, and British troops began clearing Poles from disputed territory.

June 18—Allies ordered Greeks not to attack Turkish Silesia strikers at present.

June 24—Council of League of Nations awarded Aland islands to Finland.

June 25—Greece rejected mediation with Turkey offered by entente, and refused to defend offensive.

Poles agreed to allies' plan for Upper Silesia.

June 28—Germany paid 44,000,000 gold

marks to reparations commission.  
June 30—Greeks opened offensive against Turk Nationalists.  
July 1—Germans and Russians fighting on old German-Russian front.  
July 10—President Harding informally invited Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to conference on limitation of armaments and on Far Eastern problems, in Washington. China included.  
July 30—Greeks occupied Eskişehir, Asia Minor.  
July 24—France - British compromise reached on Silesian policy.  
July 25—Japan accepted invitation to Washington conference, with certain reservations.  
July 27—United States demanded release of American prisoners in Russia.  
July 28—Soviet Russia agreed to release all American prisoners in return for American famine relief.  
Aug. 10—Supreme council decided on strict neutrality concerning the Greco-Turk question.  
Aug. 11—United States sent formal invitations to Washington conference on disarmament and Pacific question, to October 11.  
Aug. 13—Supreme council decided to refer the Upper Silesian question to the League of Nations and to send reinforcements to the east.  
Aug. 15—Russian soviets and American Relief administration agreed on relief terms.  
Aug. 21—United States government notified Panama the arbitration award ceding disputed territory to Costa Rica must be accepted, and sent battalion of marines to Panama.

**Aug. 25**—Panama agreed to let Costa Rica occupy Colon.

**Aug. 24**—Japan formally accepted invitation to disarmament conference.

**United States peace treaty with Austria signed.**

**Aug. 25**—United States signed peace treaty with Germany in Berlin.

**Aug. 27**—Turks drove Greeks back across Sarris river, causing heavy losses.

**Aug. 28**—Hostilities ceased between Hungary and Austria on Yugoslav frontier.

**United States peace treaty with Hungary signed in Budapest.**

**Sept. 1**—Agreement reached to divide Lithuania into two states, one independent and one controlled by Poland.

**Sept. 2**—Soviet Russia and Afghanistan signed treaty.

**Sept. 5**—League of Nations assembly met in Geneva and elected H. A. Van Karnebeek, Holland, president.

**Sept. 6**—League of Nations assembly elected 11 judges of international court of justice, including John Bassett Moore of the United States.

**Sept. 15**—Hostilities broke out between Jugoslavia and Albania.

**Sept. 21**—Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia admitted to League of Nations.

**Sept. 23**—Austria ordered Hungary to evacuate Burgenland.

**Sept. 30**—German reichstag ratified peace treaty with United States.

**Oct. 1**—League of Nations assembly adjourned after re-electing Brazil, China, Belgium and Spain nonpermanent members of council.

**Oct. 2**—Great Britain rejected Japan's proposals for settlement of Shantung controversy.

**Oct. 10**—Division of Silesia decided by League of Nations council.

**Oct. 11**—United States senate ratified treaty of peace with Germany, Austria and Hungary by vote of 66 to 20.

**Nov. 5**—Treaty between France and Yugoslavia Nationalist League signed.

**Nov. 7**—Great Britain entered strong protest against Franco-Turkish accord.

**Nov. 8**—Allied ambassadors approved boundaries of Romania.

**Nov. 10**—Czech ambassadors ordered Jugos-Slavs to get out of Albania, but after continued their invasion.

**Nov. 12**—Conference on limitation of armaments at Washington.

**Nov. 13**—Questions opened in Washington. Secretary of State Hughes announced the American plan—a naval holiday for ten years by Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States, the scrapping of all building programs.

**Nov. 14**—President Harding formally proclaimed peace between United States and Germany.

**Nov. 15**—Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy accepted American naval limitation plan in principle.

**Nov. 16**—First day of the Washington conference, asked recognition as an independent nation, respect for territorial rights, restitution of seized provinces and recognition of French protectorates, privileges, withdrawal of foreign troops, permission to govern her own internal affairs, and the open door.

**Nov. 17**—First day of council met in Paris. Bourgeois of France elected president.

**Nov. 18**—Jugo-Slavia accepted the Albanian boundaries.

**Nov. 19**—President Brand presented to disarmament conference France's reasons for maintaining large army, setting forth her fears of aggression by Germany, and delegations of all nations pledged France her continued support.

**Nov. 20**—Conference committee on Far East adopted "bill of rights" for China.

**Nov. 21**—"Powers in Washington conference" agreed in principle to abolition of extraterritorial rights in China.

**Dec. 10**—United States, Great Britain, Japan and France, in Washington conference, agreed to restrict tonnage of navies in the Pacific to last ten years; Anglo-Japanese alliance to be abrogated.

**Dec. 13**—Four-power Pacific peace treaty signed.

**Dec. 15**—United States, Great Britain and Japan agreed on "5-5-3" naval ratio, with modifications, and on plan to maintain parity in the Pacific by fortifications and naval bases with exceptions.

**Dec. 16**—Germany told allies she could not pay January installments of reparations.

**Dec. 16**—France made unexpected demands for naval strength.

## FOREIGN

Jan. 15—British unearthed Irish plot to blow up the houses of parliament.  
Jan. 12—Leygues ministry overthrown by French chamber of deputies.  
Jan. 15—British made premier of France.  
Jan. 22—Irish leaders opened a major oration at annual British forces.  
Feb. 4—Greek cabinet headed by Ktharis resigned.  
Feb. 5—Sultan of Turkey deposed as a Mohammedan religion by Islamic congress at civas and Enzir Fehai appointed.  
Feb. 27—Widespread revolt against soviet rule in parts of Russia.  
March 8—During bombardment of workmen in Barcelona, Moscow by Bolshevik artillery several hundred persons were killed or wounded.  
March 10—Eardo Data, premier and minister of finance, assassinated at Madrid, Spain.  
March 16—Six Sinn Einn men prisoners collected of complicity in killing of British soldiers in Ireland hanged in Mount Joy prison.  
March 15—Talaat Paasha, former grand vizier and Turkish minister of finance, assassinated by Armenian in Berlin.  
March 30—Fifty communists and police-constables killed in Berlin by industrial regions of central Germany.  
March 27—Former Emperor Charles made attempt to regain throne of Hungary but General Horthy refused to yield.  
March 30—Czechoslovakia, yugo-slavia and Rumania mobilized to prevent restoration of Charles.  
March 31—Called council of ambassadors warned Hungary the restoration of the lapaugsburg would not be tolerated, and Hungarian national assembly condemned the restoration of Charles.  
Lord Talbot, leading British Roman catholic, appointed lord Lieutenant of Ireland.  
April 1—British miners of Great Britain struck.  
April 5—Former Emperor Charles left Hungary for Switzerland.  
April 7—Dr. Sun Yat Sen elected President of Republic of China.  
April 9—National Bank of Cuba suspended.  
April 14—British transport workers and dockmen men decided not to join in strike.  
April 17—U. S. government decided Dr. Alfredo Zayas was elected president of Cuba in November.  
April 18—Province of Ontario, Canada, elected "bone dry."  
April 23—Alfredo Zayas proclaimed president-elect of Cuba.  
British coal strike negotiations abandoned.  
May 10—Dr. Wirth became German Chancellor.  
May 22—Serious anti-British outbreak at Alexandria, Egypt.  
May 25—Dublin custom house burned by Sinn Feiners.  
Vladimir Lenin seized by anti-Bolshevists.  
June 7—New parliament of Northern

June 22—King George formally opened the Ulster Parliament.

June 25—Lloyd George invited De Valera to a conference on Ireland.

July 8—De Valera agreed to conferences with Lord Curzon and all hostilities in Ireland was announced.

July 21—De Valera received British offer for settlement of Irish troubles and the Earl of Curzon.

Aug. 9—Soviet Russian government abandoned state ownership of all but a few of the largest industries.

Aug. 11—Baron Byng, British High Commissioner, arrived in Cairo.

Aug. 12—Alexander proclaimed king of the Serbians, Croats and Slovenes.

Aug. 23—Emir Faisal became king of the Arab nation, the new Arab state of Mesopotamia.

Aug. 26—The Irish refused Britain's offer and Lloyd George warned them that they would lose their independence.

Sept. 1—Mathias Eraserger, German statesman, assassinated.

Sept. 17—Malabar district of British India put under military rule because of serious rioting by Mohlhas.

Sept. 17—British cabinet, in answer to a plea from Poin care, asked De Valera to send plenipotentiaries to negotiate on Sept. 20, on condition that Ireland must remain within the empire.

Sept. 14—Norway prohibited importation of liquors and wines containing more than 40 per cent alcohol.

Oct. 1—Lloyd George received reply from De Valera insisting on Ireland's right to secede, and thereupon cancelled the proposed conference.

July 12—Lloyd George again invited Spain to conference in London on 11.	June 29
July 13—Spanish troops killed a thousand Filicru Moors in battle.	June 29
July 13—Central American Union, comprising Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, established.	June 29
July 14—British-Irish conference opened in London.	June 29
July 15—Portuguese ministry overthrown military coup and several cabinet members killed. New ministry formed by Manuel Teófilo.	June 29
July 15—Premier Lenin of Russia admitted economic defeat of communism.	June 29
July 15—Emperor Charles and his wife went to Hungary by airplane and Charles was killed. Little entente began negotiations to attack.	June 29
July 16—Regent Horthy's army defeated the Carlists near Budapest. Charles, King of Hungary and other leaders in prisoner.	June 29
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July 16—The committee of ambassadors ordered entente to cease war threats against Hungary, and demanded that Hungary render Charles.	June 29
July 16—President Condra of Paraguay resigned owing to revolutionary movement.	June 29
July 17—Former Emperor Charles taken to Funchal, Madeira.	June 29
July 17—Central Powers, invading Ukraine Rumania, captured Kaminita-Podolia and all of Podolia.	June 29
July 17—Premier Hara of Japan assembled cabinet.	June 29
July 18—Hungarian national assembly and law dethroning Charles and ousting the Hapsburg dynasty.	June 29
July 18—Emperor sworn in as king of Jugoslavia.	June 29
July 19—Viscount Takahashi made peace with Japan.	June 29
July 19—Over a hundred Mopiah rebels led by Gurkha garrison in India.	June 29
July 19—Serious riots marked arrival of the war of Wales in Bombay.	June 29
July 19—Engagement of Princess Mary of England and Viscount Lascelles announced.	June 29
July 20—Crown Prince Hirohito made emperor of Japan.	June 29
July 20—The Chancellor Birkenhead rejected Britain's offer to Ireland of full union status with reservations concerning tariff and naval facilities.	June 29
July 20—Uster rejected British plan for Ireland.	June 29
July 21—British and Sinn Fein signed treaty creating the Irish Free State, with Eamon de Valera as president.	June 29
July 21—Liberals won parliamentary elections, overthrowing Meighen government.	June 29
July 22—President Herrera of Guatemala ousted revolutionists.	June 29
July 23—King George freed all interned prisoners.	June 29
July 23—Dr. Valera denounced the Irish treaty.	June 29
July 24—Uster cabinet refused to enter Free State.	June 29
July 25—British parliament ratified the Free State.	June 29
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## DOMESTIC

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1.—President Wilson sent Gen. Pershing to confer with President of Cuba regarding peace in the Caribbean.

2.—President Wilson vetoed bill to War Finance corporation and suspended it.

3.—House passed bill to provide for building of West Virginia department by fire.

4.—House passed bill to revive War finance corporation, over President's veto.

5.—President-elect, Harding's first act as U. S. senator from Ohio.

6.—Congress set limit of regular army at 175,000 men.

7.—Senate decided its membership would not be increased; 11 states lose eight gain representatives.

8.—Soviet Russian "Ambassador" arrived in Washington after being deported.

9.—Senate passed the backers' resignation bill.

10.—Supreme court held Judge Landis has no useful right or power to prevent trial of Victor Berger and officials.

11.—President vetoed army reduction bill and house repealed it.

12.—Senate repealed army reduction bill.

13.—Senate passed emergency tariff bill.

14.—Harding announced appointment of Charles E. Hughes as secretary state.

15.—H. M. Daugherty appointed attorney general by Harding, and Henry Fletcher named under-secretary of justice.

16.—Harding completed his cabinet appointing Edwin Denby for secretary navy; Herbert Hoover, secretary commerce, and James J. Davis, secretary labor; Andrew Mellon, secretary treasury; Clegg Weeks, secretary war; Will Hays, postmaster general; Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, and Albert B. Fall, secretary of interior.

17.—Senate adopted resolution rejecting wartime laws.

18.—President Wilson vetoed emergency tariff bill.

19.—Warren G. Harding inaugurated as President of the United States.

20.—Ill-Ohio National Guardsmen elected at Springfield, O.

21.—Eighteen mld indicted in China connection with baseball scandal.

22.—Charles C. Davis of Iowa appointed director general of railways.

23.—Supreme court held profits sale of corporate stock and bonds capital assets are taxable as income.

24.—U. S. Congress refused to suspend diplomatic communication between United States and Cuba opened by Presidents Harding and Menocal.

25.—Senate refused to review resolutions of Haywood and 79 other I. W. A.

26.—Immediate declaration by congress of peace with Germany, completion of the League of Nations convention and ultimate ratification of such of the Versailles treaty as involve American interests.

27.—President Harding in his message to congress.

## INDUSTRIAL

15—House passed emergency tariff bill.	Jan. 10—
16—White, North Dakota, appointed secretary of United States.	held tie
17—House passed emergency immigration bill.	are a
18—National budget bill passed by 215-190 vote.	whereas
19—House passed naval bill carrying \$36,000,000.	actual
20—Senate adopted Knox resolution declaring war with Germany and Austria at an end.	strain
21—U. S. Supreme court set aside action of Senator Truman S. Newhall and 16 others for violation of federal corrupt practices act, holding the act void.	Jan. 11—
22—Senate passed immigration bill.	manoeuv
23—House passed the budget bill.	port f
24—House passed army appropriation, reducing army to 150,000.	Ja
25—Senate passed the emergency tariff bill.	"nation
26—House passed the budget bill.	gated,
27—Senate passed immigration bill.	Feb. 1—
28—House passed the budget bill.	tariff
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Charles G. Dawes made director of bureau.

Sept. 1—Secretary of the Navy Denby reprimanded Admiral Sims for out utterances in London speech.

Sept. 2—Warren of Detroit appointed ambassador to Chile.

Sept. 3—Carter of New York appointed ambassador to Chile.

Sept. 4—House passed supplementary appropriation law barring medicinal beer.

Sept. 5—William Howard Taft made justice of Supreme court of U. S.

Sept. 6—Senate adopted modified resolution to withdraw from League of Nations.

Sept. 7—Senate adopted peace resolution.

Sept. 8—President Harding signed the resolution.

Sept. 9—Senator J. O. Wolcott of Delaware assigned to become chancellor of the court.

Sept. 10—Gen. T. Coleman Du Pont appointed from Delaware.

Sept. 11—Senate passed soldier bonus indefinitely at President's request.

Sept. 12—Senate passed the Sweet bill for veterans' relief bureau.

Sept. 13—President Harding signed the bill.

Sept. 14—Senator and Lieut. Gov. Sterling indicted on charges of fraud and embezzlement of state funds.

Sept. 15—House passed the tariff bill.

Sept. 16—Senate passed agricultural credit bill.

Sept. 17—Senate passed bill prohibiting beer and otherwise amending the act.

Sept. 18—Sweet soldier relief bill signed by President and Col. C. R. Forbes made chairman of the veterans' bureau.

Sept. 19—Federal investigation of boards of directors passed by Senate.

Sept. 20—Tax revision bill passed by House.

Sept. 21—Senate passed railroad administration bill.

Sept. 22—Congress recessed until Sept. 23.

Sept. 23—House passed \$46,500,000 shipping bond bill and the billion-dollar farm loan bill.

Sept. 24—President Harding extended the embargo to Jan. 1, 1922.

Sept. 25—President Harding issued proceedings ordering bands of West Virginia lawless surreptitious movements dispersed.

Sept. 26—Regular army troops sent into West Virginia mine region.

Sept. 27—President Harding appointed a general of Philippines.

Sept. 28—West Virginia insurgents surrendered to U. S. troops.

Sept. 29—President Harding appointed E. Hughes, Henry Cabot Lodge, and Oscar W. Underwood to U. S. in conference on limitations of armaments and Far East question.

Sept. 30—Holm O. Bursum elected U. S. senator from New Mexico.

Oct. 1—Congress reconvened and President Harding submitted treaties with Austria and Hungary.

Oct. 2—Grew nominated minister to Japan.

Oct. 3—Dr. J. H. Prince of New Mexico to be made.

Oct. 4—Conference on unemployment in Washington.

Oct. 5—Fifty-fifth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Oct. 6—

Aug. 1—

Aug. 2—

Aug. 3—

Aug. 4—

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[illegible]

## AERONAUTICS

Tax and anti-bear bills were introduced into law and special session of Congress.

Wood-Forbes commission recommended immediate independence for Philippines and recommended handing of American government to Filipinos.

Congress met in regular session. Harding submitted to Congress first national budget for government fiscal year 1923, showing reduction of half a billion.

President Harding in message to labor court to end strikes, declared co-operative marketing by farmers, demand for reduction of value of the American valuations in tariff bill, and other remonstrances.

**INDUSTRIAL**

Supreme Court or United States labor unions or their members was the anti-trust laws which depart from their "normal climate objects and engage in an combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade."

National conference of state teachers' associations held up shop movement.

Railway executives asked that the railroad brotherhoods agree to President Wilson to prevent reductions.

President Wilson declined to interfere in railway wage controversy.

Wage decreases of 15% to 15% affecting over 100,000 employees working industry in all parts of the country.

Representatives of packing in its employees reached agreement in Washington and prevented strike.

British miners of Great Britain struck and state of emergency proclaimed by the king.

Railway labor board ordered working agreements terminated.

May day strikes and lockouts the building trades of Chicago. Members of the country marine workers meat and livestock handling.

United States Steel corporation wages cut of 30 per cent for reduction of other wages.

Strike of Chicago stock handlers printers ended.

Chicago stock exchange closed.

Railway labor board announced reduction averaging 12 per cent.

Lockout of Chico so building industry Landis chosen average scale.

Railway shophmen voted to reduce coal.

British coal miners' strike settled.

Labor board abolished time-of pay for overtime work, but other national agreements in effect.

Rail labor board ordered wages by express employees reduced an hour on August 1.

Jan. 1—Johnny...  
Jan. 2—Dr. The former...  
Jan. 7—publisher...  
Jan. 12—collector...  
Jan. 21—Missouri...  
Jan. 28—Warmerius...  
Jan. 29—pharmacist...  
Feb. 1—Rear admi...  
Feb. 1—retired.  
Feb. 1—can lands...  
Feb. 1—The hono...  
Feb. 8—F. B. I. leader...  
Feb. 9—vard univer...  
Feb. 9—F. B. I. and music...  
Feb. 10—Catholic d...  
Feb. 14—Presiden...  
Feb. 22—cratic nat...  
Conn. ...  
March 1—Field mas...  
March 1—negro.  
March 2—of assau...  
March 3—United St...  
Frankfort...  
March 6—professor of...  
cago, at C...  
March 17—est. in Chic...  
March 18—March 14...  
American...  
more, Md...  
March 23—nature...  
Le An...  
ator from...  
April 2—prima dona

United States Steel corporation further wage reduction for un-  
der the new contract.  
Judge Landis, as arbiter for  
the case of Chicago district, re-  
sulting in a 36 per cent. estab-  
lished working conditions.  
Big packing companies in-  
representation system.  
Open shop for carpenters es-  
tablished.  
General railway strike called,  
October 30.  
The allied unions refused to  
join the new brotherhoods.  
Railway labor board announced  
not consider wage cut requests.  
Striking rule questions had been  
settled.  
Railway strike order cancelled  
without chiefs.  
Milk wagon drivers of New  
York struck.  
Farm workers of New York  
and thousands of teamsters of Chicago  
on strike.  
Chicago teamsters' strike ended.  
Packing house employees, un-  
representation plan, voluntarily  
per cent cut in wages.  
The railroad workers of the  
recognized in working rules  
by railway labor board.  
Packing industry butchers struck.  
The Court of United States ruled  
illegal, but organizing in non-  
is legal.  
Chicago strike riots at Chicago  
ended.  
Western railroads served notice  
of wages for 750,000 employees.  
Kansas state troops called out  
to strike miners.  
**SPORTS**  
University of Illinois university  
at football, 23-0.  
won by Tilden and Johnston,  
men, in New Zealand.  
Judge magistrates signed agree-  
ment, Kansas full powers as  
commissioners.  
Benny Leonard, lightweight  
defeated Richie Mitchell.  
The British heavyweight cham-  
pled Ted Lewis of England.  
baseball season opened.  
Tommy Milton in a Frontenac  
championship at Paris.  
University of Illinois won West-  
field and track meet.  
University of Philadelphia won inter-  
collegiate championship at Paris.  
Susanne Lenglen beat Molla  
woman's tennis championship  
at Paris.  
University of Illinois won West-  
field baseball championship.  
University of Illinois won Na-  
tional athletic meet.  
The team defeated Britain in first  
American team defeated British  
and final game of polo.  
April 5-M.  
grade school.  
April 8-J.  
sham), actress.  
April 10-A.  
Eynon.  
April 10-F.  
former United  
N. C.  
April 11-A.  
press of Ger-  
April 12-M.  
authority of  
April 13-M.  
creator of W.  
April 20-J.  
owner, at Mo-  
May 1-Mr.  
may com-  
May 15-F.  
T. B. Catron.  
May 17-W.  
United States  
leo.  
May 18-F.  
retary of the  
May 19-E.  
of United States  
ington.  
May 21-M.  
Audubon won  
May 23-M.  
May 25-M.  
H. B. Ledy.  
trial board.  
May 26-M.  
statesman.  
Very Re-  
adjudor gene-  
the Major Gen-  
Notre Dame.  
May 28-Br.  
war veteran.  
May 29-Br.  
labor leader.  
June 7-A.  
tion, Miss.  
line, Maria.  
June 8-C.  
tional commu-  
killed in an ac-  
June 9-C.  
Brooklyn, Da-  
June 13-G.  
the Mayor of  
H. C. Ide,  
Philippines.  
June 16-J.  
President. An-  
June 16-W.  
man-at-large.  
June 22-D.  
getty, on 8.  
Globe.  
June 23-P.  
journalist and  
Charles J.  
mer cabinet.  
June 29-L.  
London.  
June 30-M.  
vice president.  
July 3-J.  
gineer, in W.  
July 8-M.

er, England,  
ampionship.

duction team play-off for world  
 championship.  
 Jack Dempsey knocked out  
 carpenter of France in fourth  
 round's championship battle at  
 Madison Square Garden.  
 T. Hayes of Chicago won clay  
 tennis championship.  
 Charles Evans, Jr., of Chicago  
 won Evans amateur golf cham-  
 pionship.  
 James M. Barnes won national  
 tennis championship at Washington.  
 Charles H. Johnson defeated  
 Oxford team.  
 Herman von Schatzenweight  
 won Lynch.  
 John H. Dwyer knocked out  
 opponent in fight for middleweight  
 championship.  
 Former members of Chicago  
 team others acquitted of con-  
 spiracy in the 1917 world series.  
 Walter Hagen of New York  
 won Open Golf championship, at  
 Newport.  
 Fight of Canton, O., won Grand  
 rapshooting handicap.  
 American tennis team won  
 Davis cup by defeating Japanese,  
 who won America 11 set world's rec-  
 ord craft by making 30,567 miles  
 in 1917.  
 William Tilden II won national  
 tennis championship.  
 Josephine Gullford of Boston won  
 amateur golf championship.  
 New York Giants won National  
 League pennant.  
 New York Yankees won Ameri-  
 can League pennant.  
 Walter Manning trotted world's  
 record in 1:57 1/2.  
 Marion Hollins of New York  
 won women's golf championship.  
 New York Giants won world's  
 record in 1:57 1/2.  
 Fishermen schooner Blue nose  
 won fishermen's race.  
 University of Iowa won West-  
 coast football championship.  
 defeated Yale.  
 Mike Schaefer won world's  
 amateur boxing championship.  
 John Layton won three-cushion  
 pool from Augie Kleckner.  
 HONORAUICS  
 American navy seaplanes com-  
 manded from San Diego, Cal., to the  
 Philippines.  
 T. Christensen, president of  
 the Mail Pilot, killed in crash  
 near mail route, except New  
 Francisco, ordered abandoned.  
 Mrs. Bromwell, famous avia-  
 tor, fell off plane.  
 American balloon won International  
 traveling from Brussels to Dub-  
 penhagen.  
 J. A. MacReady made a  
 record of 60,000 feet, at Day-  
 ton.  
 Albert Acosta won Pulitzer  
 prize, flying 150 miles at aver-  
 age in an hour, world rec-  
 ord.  
 July 24-July 25  
 In Christian  
 July 25-  
 cratic leader  
 Charles B.  
 land, Wis.  
 July 17-Ed  
 Aug. 7-Ed  
 Aug. 7-Ed  
 In Naples 1  
 July 25-  
 let at Milwa  
 Congressmen  
 Aug. 9-B  
 dent Chas  
 July 25-  
 John D. S  
 cisco,  
 Aug. 13-W  
 jurist  
 Aug. 13-W  
 factor, at  
 Aug. 17-K  
 Aug. 19-M  
 S. A., retired  
 Demetrius  
 Greece.  
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 state.  
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 invest.  
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 low, in Berl  
 Sept. 5-A  
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 (Prince Louis  
 Former Un  
 P. Wetmore  
 Sept. 5-Per  
 and author  
 Sept. 18-R  
 Catholic bishop  
 and author  
 finance.  
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 man compos  
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 Grosscup of  
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 bare, in  
 former Kir  
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 States senat  
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 Bavaria.  
 Oct. 21-M  
 U. S. A., ret  
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 emeritus of  
 Nov. 5-Da  
 publisher of  
 Nov. 5-Eve  
 first man  
 ted States,  
 Nov. 12-C  
 builder, in M  
 Mrs. Gorge  
 at Lakewood  
 Nov. 20-L  
 G. Ginter,  
 Oct. 12-Ch  
 Cas. Mirand  
 penhagen.  
 Henry M.  
 lecturer.  
 Nov. 24-E  
 artist and la  
 Longfellow,  
 Oct. 12-Ch  
 hero of "loa

## NECROLOGY

Port Wreck. See, "Coal Oil  
Fire."  
of Bethmann-Hollweg,  
German chancellor.  
of Schupp, newspaper  
California.  
Victor Reinhardt, American  
author.  
Congressman Charles Bocher of  
Massachusetts.  
Whitney, astronomy professor  
at Pasadena.  
King, grain man and  
in, in Toledo, O.  
of W. W. Taussig, U. S. N.,  
painter.  
Francis Murphy, Ameri-  
can painter.  
Friedrich H. Parkhurst, govern-  
ment geologist.  
Kropotkin, Russian Nihil-  
ist.  
Barrett Wendell of Har-  
vard University.  
Gibbons Huneker, author  
of, in New York.  
J. P. Farrelly of Roman  
cave of Cleveland, O.  
A. D. Hepburn, former  
of Miami university, at Oxford,  
Ohio.  
McCombs, former Demo-  
cratic chairman, in Greenwich,  
Conn.  
F. J. V. Skiff, director of  
the Chicago.  
Nicholas I, king of Monte-  
negro.  
Representative Champ Clark  
former speaker.  
of J. M. Paynter, former  
senator from Kentucky, at  
Cincinnati.  
W. W. Burnham, retired pro-  
fessor at University of Chi-  
cago.  
of Frank W. Gunsaulus, edu-  
cator, minister, at Chicago.  
of Lenton Taylor, journal-  
ist.  
Cardinal Gibbons, arch-  
bishop and primate of the  
Catholic hierarchy, at Balti-  
more.  
John Burroughs, American  
naturalist.  
former United States sen-  
ator from Washington.  
of Louis Cary, once famous  
in New York, Conn.

Berlitz, founder of lan-  
in New York.  
Opp (Mrs. William Faver-  
in New York.  
bishop Walsh of Dublin.  
r. Canadian statesman.  
ral Judge J. C. Pritchard,  
tate senator, at Asheville,  
usta Victoria, former em-  
y.  
hall M. Kirkman, railroad  
uthor, in Chicago.  
Lucy Flower, pioneer edu-  
in Chicago.  
Robinson, retired circus  
l, Fla.  
R. Brooks, discoverer of  
at Geneva, N. Y.  
ner United States Senator  
New Mexico.  
W. Canada, for 13 years  
onsult at Vera Cruz, Mex-  
.  
llin K. Lane, former sec-  
ior, at Rochester, Minn.  
ard D. Wilson, chief justice  
Supreme court, in Wash-  
.  
Ella I. Rood, founder of  
y, in Chicago.  
s Combes, French states-  
man, chairman Michigan Cen-  
.  
M. R. Vesnitch, Jugo-Slav  
.  
r. Andrew Morrissey, co-  
of the Congregation of  
and former president of  
iversity.  
Gen. Horace Porter, Civil  
d diplomat, in New York.  
Hon. William T. Crooks,  
England.  
T. Hert, Republican na-  
amean from Kentucky.  
W. Ruckman at Brook-  
.  
F. W. Galbraith, Jr., na-  
der of American Legion,  
noble accident at Indian-  
.  
William Hester, presiden-  
Eagle.  
Jose Gomez, former presi-  
of New York.  
rmer governor general of  
.  
W. A. Blount, congressman,  
frican Ba. association.  
am E. Mason, Congres-  
sion Illinois.  
Morris Jastrow, Jr., au-  
thor literature.  
Taylor, editor of Boston  
.  
Ellas Colbert, veteran  
astronomer of Chicago.  
naparte of Baltimore, for-  
mer.  
Ralph Churchill, in  
.  
Gen. Edward Fielding,  
Volunteers of America.  
F. Wallace, famous en-  
gineer.  
St. George, president Bur-

Dr. W. H. Stone, president, killed in mountain accident.

Septimus Hanna, leader  
ence church.  
rt B. Burke, former Demo-  
Chicago.  
r, ornithologist, at Ash-  
r Saltus, author, in New  
o Caruso, operatic tenor.  
y.  
G. Jenkins, Wisconsin jur-  
e.  
R. A. James of Virginia.  
S. Howland, vice presi-  
Surlington & Quincy rail-  
r.  
ckles, Jr., in San Fran-  
cisco.  
C. Hook of Kansas.  
iel P. Colt, rubber manu-  
facturer, R. I.  
Peter of Serbia, at Bei-  
lin.  
Gen. Harry A. Greene, U.  
S. Army, Oakland, Cal.  
Italy, former premier of  
Italy.  
Sam Hughes, Canadian.  
Cooper Hewitt, American  
physicist.  
Marshall Count von Bue-  
low.  
Dobson, English poet.  
gus of California.  
y Battenberg, in London.  
d States Senator George  
Rhode Island.  
O. Gummere, journalist  
Madison, Wis.  
Rev. Thomas O'Gorman,  
of Sioux Falls, S. D.  
Ernest Cassel, British  
banker.  
Albert Humperdinck, Ger-  
man composer.  
Federal Judge P. S.  
Chicago, at sea.  
S. Bishop, American  
New York.  
William II of Wurtem-  
berg.  
Under Case Knox, United  
States Senator from Pen-  
nsylvania.  
ing III, former king of  
Spain.  
Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon,  
British general.  
W. M. King, president  
of Cornell college, Iowa.  
R. Hanna, capitalist and  
investor.  
ntoinette L. B. Blackwell,  
first woman to be minis-  
ter in United States.  
Elizabeth, N. J.  
J. Prior, pioneer railway  
engineer.  
neapolis.  
Gould (Edith Kingdon),  
English novelist.  
J. C. Earl, American  
of Rapid, Mich.  
ine Nilsson, Countess de  
Sweden.  
operatic soprano, in Co-  
lombia.  
ndman, British Socialist  
leader.  
Wadsworth Longfellow,  
surviving son of the poet  
Boston.  
Col. C. W. Whittelsey,  
of California, suicide at sea.

—Abdul Baha Abbas,  
Saints, at Hama, Syria.

Caryl), musical comedy  
 York  
 Stephen, creator of Cana-  
 way system.  
 Arthur Pearson, noted Eng-  
 composer, in New York.  
 of Halsbury, former Brit-  
 Chancellor.  
 ay Evans of Tennessee,  
 oner of pensions.  
 esman J. A. Elston of  
 ey, millionaires manufac-  
 ture tools, in Chicago.  
 tte Saint-Saens, French  
 musician.  
**EASTERS**  
 sa, Mexico, inundated by  
 : many killed or injured.  
 submarine and crew of  
 million-dollar fire in busi-  
 ation, Ga.  
 States destroyer Woolsey  
 of Panama; is lost.  
 -seven killed and many  
 y collared at Forter, Ind.  
 sand houses destroyed by  
 Japan.  
 n Manila rendered 15,000  
 a \$2,000,000.  
 thousand buildings de-  
 in Hakodate, Japan.  
 red killed by tornado in  
 States ambulance plane  
 in at Indian Head, near  
 but, Col. Archie Miller,  
 man, Maurice Connolly, H.  
 and four army officers  
 floods in eastern Colorado  
 of persons in Pueblo  
 and caused vast property  
 r Alaska wrecked near  
 ivers lost.  
 giant dirigible built in  
 ted States, broke in two  
 near Hull on trial trip; 46  
 is members of American  
 ivers flood in San Antonio,  
 y; several hundred lives  
 1,500 killed, thousands in-  
 of Orgau, Germany, de-  
 tion in nitrate plant.